

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 1, after line 5:

--This is a continuation application of U.S. Serial No. 09/786,384, filed on March 2, 2001.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--PDPs can be broadly divided into two types: direct current (DC) and alternating current (AC). One example of a DC PDP is described in EPO 762,461, which discloses a PDP in which discharge cells are arranged in a matrix. AC PDPs are suitable for large-screen use and so are at present the dominant type.--

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 20:

--An example of a technique using a pulse having a waveform with a stepped risetime is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,104,563. This reference teaches the use of a pulse with a stepped risetime as a normalizing waveform. However, in order to achieve the above-mentioned effects, it is desirable to set the set-up pulse as described hereafter.--

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 24, line 21:

--A technique using a pulse having a waveform with a stepped falling time is disclosed, for example, in the *IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin* (Vol. 21, No. 3, August 1978). This reference teaches the use of a write pulse with a stepped falling time as a way of avoiding self-erasing. However, to obtain the above effects, a set-up pulse should preferably be set as described hereinafter.--

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 33, line 18:

--A technique using a pulse having a stepped fall time is disclosed, for example, in the *IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin* (Vol. 21, No. 3, August 1978). This reference teaches that a stepped falling waveform is valuable in order to avoid self-erasing. However, in order to achieve the above effects, it is desirable to set pulse width in a range of 0.5  $\mu$ s to 2.0  $\mu$ s when the peak voltage of the write pulse is between 70V and 100V, as shown by the results of the following experiment.--.

Please add the following paragraphs before the paragraph beginning on page 34, line 22:

--When the pulse width  $PW$  is in a range of more than 2.0  $\mu$ s, the wall charge transfer amount  $\Delta Q$  can be maintained at roughly the same value, and the voltage  $V_{data}$  can be stabilized in a range of 5.50 to 6.00 pC. On the other hand, when the pulse width  $PW$  is 2.0  $\mu$ s or less, a voltage  $V_{data}$  of between 70V and 100V has a much larger wall charge amount than a voltage  $V_{data}$  of 60V.

As a result, when the pulse width  $PW$  is set in a range of 2.0  $\mu$ s or less, a write pulse with a peak voltage of between 70V and 100V is desirable in order to accumulate a satisfactory wall charge.

Furthermore, from Fig. 19, it can be seen that the value of the wall charge transfer amount  $\Delta Q$  will be less than the stable range (5.50 to 6.00 pC) when the pulse width  $PW$  is less than 0.5  $\mu$ s. Consequently, a pulse width  $PW$  of 0.5  $\mu$ s or more is required to accumulate a satisfactory wall charge when the peak voltage of the write pulse is 100V or less.--.

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 37, line 20:

--The above-mentioned *IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin* (Vol. 21, No. 3, August 1978) discloses the use of a write pulse with a rising staircase waveform. However, in order to achieve the above effects, as explained in the fourth embodiment, it is desirable to set the pulse width in a range of 0.5  $\mu$ s to 2.0  $\mu$ s or less, when the peak voltage of the write pulse is between 70V and 100V.--.

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 41, line 17:

--An example of a technique that uses a staircase pulse is U.S. Patent No. 4,140,945. Fig. 2 of this reference teaches a technique in which an enhancement pulse is added to a conventional pulse to form a staircase waveform. In order to achieve the above effects; however, it is desirable to set the sustain pulse as described below.--.

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 46, line 22:

--An example of the technique that uses a staircase pulse is U.S. Patent No. 4,140,945. Fig. 2 of this reference teaches a technique in which an enhancement pulse is added to a conventional pulse to form a staircase waveform. In order to achieve the above effects, however, it is desirable to set the sustain pulse as described below.--.

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 70, line 5:

--An example of a technique using a rising staircase waveform as an erase pulse is disclosed in the paragraph "Two-Step Writing/Erasing" of *Low Voltage Selection Circuits for Plasma Display Panel* (T. N. Criscimagna, 1978 SID International Symposium Digest). However, the erase pulse should preferably be set as described in order to achieve the above-mentioned effect.--.